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R. H. SADLER, *Editor*,
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TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within three months.
Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Agent.—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

FEBRUARY, 1836.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES
5 Friday,	6 48	5 12	*For February*, 1836.
6 Saturday,	6 47	5 13	h. m.
7 Sunday,	6 46	5 14	Full 2 1 24 aft'n.
8 Monday,	6 45	5 15	Last 9 6 4 even.
9 Tuesday,	6 44	5 16	New 16 2 33 aft'n.
10 Wednesday	6 43	5 17	First 24 6 25 morn.
11 Thursday,	6 42	5 18	

State of the Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—JANUARY 28.

Brandy, Peach,	60 a 50	Nails, cut,	6½ a 7
" Apple,	27 a 30	Sugar, brown,	10 a 11
Bacon,	9 a 11	" Lump,	15
Beeswax,	22 a 23	" Loaf,	16 a 17
Coffee,	12 a 14½	Salt,	65 a 70
Cotton,	13 a 13½	Wheat,	a 81 15
Corn,	50 a 60	Whiskey,	30 a 00
Flaxseed	1 25 a 1 40	Tobacco, (leaf)	5½ a 6
Flour,	6½ a 6¾	Wool,	16 a 00
Feathers,	35 a 40	Cotton Bagging,	25 a 30
Iron,	4½ a 5	Bale Rope	10 a 12
Molasses,	32 a 34		

COLUMBIA—JANUARY 30.

Bacon,	10 a 12½	Nails,	8 a 11
Beeswax,	12½ a 15	Salt, in sacks,	2¾ a 63
Bale Rope,	12½ a 15	" in bulk,	75 a 00
Bagging, Hemp,	29 a 30	Sugar, Loaf,	16 a 25
" Tow,	25 a 28	" Brown,	9 a 10½
Cotton,	14 a 15½	" N. Orlens,	9 a 11
Coffee,	14 a 17	" St. Croix,	11 a 12½
Corn,	70 a 75	" W. Hava	12½ a 15
Flour, Country,	00 a 10	Tallow,	11 a 12
Iron, Swedes,	5½ a 5¾	Whiskey,	43 a 45
" Country,	4 a 4½		

CHERAW—JANUARY 25.

Bacon,	10 a 12½	Nails,	7½ a 8
Bagging,	20 a 38	Rope,	11 a 12½
Coffee,	14 a 17	Sugar, brown,	10 a 12½
Cotton,	11 a 14	" Loaf & Lump,	00 a 00
Corn,	50 a 62	Salt, Liverpool,	75 a 00
Flaxseed,	00 a 0	" in sacks 4 bu	2¾ a 3
Flour,	7 a 8	Wool,	00
Iron,	4½ a 5½	Wheat,	00
Molasses,	40 a 45	Whiskey,	00

Cotton.—Prime lots would command 14½.—*Gaz.*

CAMDEN—JANUARY 23.

Cotton,	12½ a 14½	Bacon, cwt.	10 a 12½
Corn, bush.	62 a 75	Whiskey,	35 a 40
Wheat,	81½ a 91½	Brandy, Peach,	00 a 00
Flour, country,	6¾ a 00	" Apple,	00 a 00

Cotton.—This article, for the last few days, has been much in demand, and prices have advanced considerably since the first of the week. We quote 12½ to 14½, and we understand 14¾ was offered yesterday for a fine parcel.
Corn is scarce and in demand.—*Journal.*

NORTH-CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of the SALISBURY ACADEMY.

SECOND CLASS FOR 1836.

To be drawn at Charlotte,

On SATURDAY, the 27th of February,

ON THE POPULAR

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CAPITAL PRIZE $6,000!!!

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1 Prize of	6,000 Dollars is	$6,000
1 Prizes of	4,000 Dollars is	4,000
1 Prizes of	3,000 Dollars is	3,000
10 Prizes of	1,000 Dollars is	10,000
10 Prizes of	500 Dollars is	5,000
15 Prizes of	300 Dollars is	4,500
20 Prizes of	200 Dollars is	4,000
80 Prizes of	100 Dollars is	8,000
100 Prizes of	50 Dollars is	5,000
129 Prizes of	30 Dollars is	3,870
219 Prizes of	20 Dollars is	4,380
150 Prizes of	15 Dollars is	2,250
6,000 Prizes of	10 Dollars is	60,000
6,000 Prizes of	6 Dollars is	36,000
6,000 Prizes of	4 Dollars is	24,000

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$23

A certificate for a Package of 10 Whole Tickets will be - - - - - $23 00
For 10 Half Tickets, - - - 11 50
For 10 Quarter Tickets, - - 5 75

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ALMANACS,

FOR

1836,

FOR SALE HERE.

History of our French Relations

BEING AN EXTRACT FROM A

SPEECH OF MR. CALHOUN,

Delivered in the Senate of the United States on the 19th January, after the reading of the President's "Special Message."

I arrived here (said Mr. CALHOUN) at the beginning of the session, with a strong conviction that there would be no war. I saw, indeed, many unfavorable and hostile indications; but I thought the cause of difference between the two nations was too trivial to terminate so disastrously. I could not believe that two great and enlightened nations, blessed with constitutional governments, and between whom so many endearing recollections existed to bind together in mutual sympathy and kindness, would, at this advanced stage of civilization, plunge into war for a cause so frivolous. With this impression, notwithstanding all I saw and heard, I still believed peace would be preserved; but the message, and the speech of the Senator from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Buchanan,) have dispelled the delusion. I will not undertake to pronounce with certainty that war is intended, but I will say, that if the recommendations of the President be adopted, it will be almost inevitable.

I fear (said Mr. C.) that the condition in which the country is now placed has been the result of a *deliberate and systematic policy.* I am bound to speak my sentiments freely. It is due to my constituents and the country to act with perfect candor and truth on a question in which their interest is so deeply involved. I will not assert that the Executive has deliberately aimed at war from the commencement; but I will say that, from the beginning of the controversy to the present moment, the course which the President has pursued *is precisely the one calculated to terminate in a conflict between the two nations.* It has been in his power, at every period, to give the controversy a direction by which the peace of the country might be preserved, *without the least sacrifice of reputation or honor;* but he has preferred the opposite. I feel (said Mr. C.) how painful it is to make these declarations; how unpleasant it is to occupy a position which might by any possibility be construed in opposition to our country's cause; but, in my conception, *the honor and the interests of the country can only be maintained by pursuing the course that truth and justice may dictate.* Acting under this impression, I do not hesitate to assert, after a careful examination of the documents connected with this unhappy controversy, that, if war must come, we are the authors—we are the responsible party. Standing, as I fear we do, on the eve of a conflict, it would to me have been a source of pride and pleasure to make an opposite declaration; but that sacred regard to truth and justice, which, I trust, will ever be my guide under the most difficult circumstances, would not permit.

I cannot (said Mr. C.) but call back to my recollection the position which I occupied twenty-four years since, as a member of the other House. We were then, as I fear we are now, on the eve of a war with a great and powerful nation. My voice then was raised for War, because I then believed that justice, honor, and necessity, demanded it. It is now raised for Peace, *because I am under the most solemn conviction that by going to war we would sacrifice justice, honor, and interest.* The same motive which then impelled to war, now impels to peace.

I have not (said Mr. C.) made this assertion lightly. It is the result of mature and deliberate reflection. It is not my intention to enter into a minute examination of that unhappy train of events which has brought the country to its present situation, but I will briefly touch on a few prominent points, beginning with that most unfortunate negotiation which seems destined to terminate so disastrously for the country.

From the accession of the present King, his Majesty avowed himself favorable to the settlement of our claims. It could scarcely be otherwise.—The King had just been raised to the throne, under a revolution originating in popular impulses, which could not but dispose him favorably towards us. Lafayette, at the time, possessed much power and influence, and had greatly contributed to elevate Louis Philippe to his present station. His feelings were known to be decidedly favorable to us. But with all this favorable inclination, the Ministry were fearful of concluding a treaty.—They dreaded the Chambers; they knew how odious all treaties of indemnity were to the entire French nation, and how difficult it would be to bring the Chambers to agree to make an appropriation to carry a treaty of indemnity into effect, even with our country. With these impressions, they frankly stated to Mr. Rives, our Minister, that the difficulty was not with them, but with the Chambers: that if a treaty were made, it could not be carried into effect without a vote of appropriation from the Chambers; and it was very doubtful whether such a vote could be obtained. These declarations were not made once, or twice; they were repeated again and again, throughout every stage of the negotiation, and never more emphatically than in the very last, just before the conclusion of the treaty.

The President of the Council, M. Perrier, in a conversation with Mr. Rives, at that late period, stated that there would be no difficulty in arranging the question, were it not that he feared opposition on the part of the Chambers, which might place the relation between the two countries in a more dangerous state, by refusing to make the appropriation. How prophetic! as if he had foreseen what has since come to pass. I do not profess to give his words; I did not anticipate the discussion, and have not come prepared with documents; but what I state is substantially what he said. With this apprehension, he asked our Minister to wait the short period of two months for the meeting of the Chambers, that they might be consulted before the conclusion of the treaty, in order to avoid the possibility of the embarrassment, which has since occurred, and which has dangerously embroiled the relations of the two countries. *Mr. Rives objected, and the treaty was concluded.*

Now, I submit (said Mr. C.) every man of integrity and honor, whether, in accepting the treaty after these repeated declarations, did not accept it, subject to the condition which they implied; that is, whether, in point of fact, the stipulation of the French Executive ought not to be fairly construed, with these declarations made at the formation of the treaty, to amount simply to an engagement to use his best endeavors to obtain the assent of the Chambers to the appropriation.—Such would certainly be the understanding, in a similar case, between honest and conscientious individuals; and such I apprehend, will be the opinion hereafter, when passions shall have subsided, of every impartial inquirer after truth.

The question (said Mr. C.) is now presented, has the French Executive complied with his promise? Has he honorably, faithfully, and earnestly endeavored to obtain the assent of the Chambers? To these questions I shall not reply. I leave the answer to our Executive and to our Ministers.—They have explicitly and honorably acquitted the French Executive on this important point.

But (said Mr. C.) let us turn to the conduct of our own Executive in relation to this important part of the controversy. If the implied obligation on the part of the French Executive was such as I suppose, there was a corresponding one, on the part of ours, to interpose no obstacle in obtaining the assent of the Chamber. How stands the fact? Mr. Rives, in communicating to our Executive the result of the negotiation, *boasted of his skill, and the advantage which he had acquired over the French negotiators.* But I pass him by. It was, perhaps, natural for him to boast. What does the Executive do? With a full knowledge of all the facts, forewarned of the difficulty which the French ministry would have to encounter in the Chambers, *he publishes to the world this boastful communication,* which produced a sensation in France, such as might have been expected, which increased in the same proportion the difficulty of obtaining the assent of the Chambers to the appropriation. The next step increased the difficulty. Knowing, as he did, that the appropriations depend upon the Chamber, the then Secretary of the Treasury, without waiting for its action, drew a bill for the payment of the first instalment, *before the appropriation was made, and before, of course, it could possibly be paid.* A protest necessarily followed, accompanied with much irritation on both sides.

With these obstacles, *created by our own acts,* the treaty was submitted to the Chambers. Every effort was made to obtain the appropriation.—The Minister displayed uncommon zeal and abilities in defence of the treaty; but in vain, under these multiplied difficulties. The bill was rejected by a majority of eight votes; a number so small, in so large a body, that it may be fairly presumed, without any violence, that, had not Mr. Rives's letter been published, and the draft drawn before the appropriation was made, the majority would have been on the other side, and all the unhappy train of consequences which have since followed would have been prevented. So earnest was the French Ministry in their efforts to carry the bill, that their defeat dissolved the Administration.

With these facts before us, who can doubt where the responsibility rests? We had thrown the impediments in the way—we, who had been so urgent to obtain the treaty, and we who were to profit by its execution. It matters not, in the view in which I am considering the question, to what motives the acts of our Executive may be attributed—whether to design or thoughtlessness, it cannot shift the responsibility.

Let us now (said Mr. C.) proceed to the next stage of this most unfortunate affair.

I pass over the intervening period; I come to the opening of the next session of Congress. In what manner does the President, in his message at the opening of the session, notice the failure of the French Chambers to make the appropriation? Knowing, as he must, how much the acts to which I have referred had contributed to the defeat of the bill, and that *his Administration was responsible for those acts,* it was natural to expect that he would have noticed the fate of the bill in the calmest and most gentle manner; that he would have done full justice to the zeal and fidelity of the French Executive in its endeavor to obtain its passage, and would have thrown himself with confidence on the justice and the honor of the French nation for the fulfilment of the treaty. In a word, that he would have done all in his power to strengthen the Executive Government in France in their future efforts to obtain the appropriation, and carefully avoid every thing that might interpose additional obstacles. Instead of taking the calm and considerate course, so well calculated to secure the fulfilment of the treaty, and so befitting the dignity and justice of our Government, he sends a message to Congress, couched in the strongest terms, *and recommending that he should be invested with authority to issue letters of marque and reprisals in the event of the appropriation not being made*—a measure, if not tantamount to war, *leading to it by almost a necessary consequence.* The message was received in France with the deep feeling of irritation, which might have been expected; and under this feeling, with all the impediments which it was calculated to create, the bill to carry the treaty into effect had the second time to make its appearance in the Chambers.—They were surmounted. The bill passed; but not without a condition—a condition which causes the present difficulty

I deeply regret (said Mr. C.) that condition. In my opinion the honor of France did not require it, and the only vindication that can be offered for the Ministry in accepting it, is the necessity of the case; that it was indispensable to its passage. But surely, in the midst of the difficulties which it has caused, we ought not to forget that the acts of our own Executive were the cause of its insertion.

This (said Mr. C.) brings us to the present stage of this unhappy controversy. I shall not offer an opinion on the message and documents which have been read, till I have had time to read them at leisure, and more fully comprehended their character and bearing. I am not satisfied with much that I have heard in the reading of the message and the documents. I am, in particular, very far from being satisfied with the reasons assigned by the Secretary of State why he did not accept the copy of the letter from the Duke de Broglie to the French Charge d' Affaires here, which the latter offered to put in his possession. I regret exceedingly that we have not the document. It might have shed much light on the present state of this unhappy controversy. Much mystery hangs over the subject.

There is another point (said Mr. C.) which requires explanation. There is certainly some hope that the message at the opening of the session may be favorably received in France. The President has in it expressly rejected the explanation offered by Mr. Livingston, which affords some hope, at least, that it may [illegible] to be satisfactory to the French Government. [illegible], then, send this message at this [illegible] *recommend preparations and menace* [illegible] *be done heard how the message has* [illegible] *received by France?* Suppose its reception [illegible] favorable, in the absence of a representative [illegible] Government at the French court, nothing could [illegible] till the message which we have just received [illegible] shall have passed the Atlantic and reached [illegible]. How unfortunate would be the consequences [illegible] *new entanglements* and difficulties would be created in the relations of the two countries! Why all this? Who can explain? Will any friend of the Administration rise in his place and tell us what is intended?

I might ask (said Mr. C.) for the explanation, why our Charge [illegible] from Paris at the time he was? [illegible] wait for the annual message was received [illegible] there to represent us on its reception, to explain any difficulty which might remain to be explained? All these things may have a satisfactory explanation. I cannot, however, perceive it. There may be some deep mystery in the whole affair, which those only who are initiated can understand.

I fear, (said Mr. C.) that with the message which we have this day received, the last hope of preserving the peace of the country has vanished.—This compels me to look forward. The first thing that strikes me, in casting my eyes to the future, is the utter impossibility that war, should there unfortunately be one, can have an honorable termination. We shall go into war to exact the payment of five millions of dollars. *The first cannon discharged on our part would be a receipt in full for the whole amount.* To expect to obtain payment by a treaty of peace would be worse than idle. If our honor would be involved in such a termination of the contest, the honor of France would be equally involved in the opposite. The struggle then would be, who should hold out longest in this unprofitable, and, were it not for the seriousness of the occasion, ridiculous contest. To determine this point, we must inquire which can inflict on the other the greater injury, and to which the war must be most expensive. To both a ready answer may be given. The capacity of France to inflict injury upon us is ten times greater than ours to inflict injuries on her; while the cost of the war, in proportion to her means, would be in nearly the same proportion less than ours to our means. She has relatively a small commerce to be destroyed, while we have the largest in the world, in proportion to our capital and population. She may threaten and harrass our coast, while her own is safe from assault. Looking over the whole ground, I do not (said Mr. C.) hesitate to pronounce that a war with France will be among the greatest calamities, *greater than a war with England herself.* The power of the latter to annoy us may be greater than that of the former; but so is ours, in turn, greater to annoy England than France. There is another view connected with this point, deserving the most serious consideration, particularly by the commercial and navigating portion of the Union. Nothing can be more destructive to our commerce and navigation, than for England to be neutral, while we are belligerent, in a contest with such a country as France. The whole of our commercial marine, with our entire shipping, would pass almost instantly into the hands of England. With the exception of our public armed vessels, there would be scarcely a flag of ours afloat on the ocean. We grew rich by being neutral while England was belligerent. It was that which so suddenly built up the mighty fabric of our prosperity and greatness. Reverse the position—let England be neutral while we are belligerent, and the sources of our wealth and prosperity would be speedily exhausted.

In a just and necessary war, (said Mr. C.) all these consequences ought to be fearlessly met.—*Though a friend to peace, when a proper occasion occurs, I would be among the last to dread the consequences of war. I think the wealth and blood of a country are well poured out in maintaining a just, honorable, and necessary war;* but in such a war as that with which the country is now threatened—a mere war of etiquette—a war turning on a question so trivial as whether an explanation shall or shall not be given—no, whether it has, or has not been given, (for that is the real point on which the controversy turns,) to put in jeopardy the lives and property of our citizens, and the liberty and institutions of our country, is worse than folly—is madness. *I say the liberty and institutions of the country. I hold them to be in imminent danger. Such has been the grasp of Executive power, that we have not been able to resist its usurpations, even in a period of peace; and how much less shall we be able, with the vast increase of power and patronage which a war must confer on that department?* In a sound condition of the country, with our institutions in their full vigor, and every department confined to its proper sphere, we would have nothing to fear from a war from France, or any other Power; but our system is deeply diseased, and we may fear the worst in being involved in a war at such a juncture.

I have, (said Mr. C.) in conclusion, no objection to the message and documents going to the Committee on Foreign Relations. I have great confidence in the committee, and have no doubt that they will discharge their duty to the Senate and to the country with prudence and wisdom, at the present trying juncture. But let me suggest a caution against the hasty adoption of the recommendations of the message. To adopt them, would be to change for the worse the position which we now occupy in this unfortunate controversy, and lead, I fear, directly to war. We are told that a French fleet has been sent to the West Indies, which has been considered as a menace, with the intention of frightening us into hasty measures. The French Government itself has said, in its official journal, that it acts on the defensive, and that there is no legitimate cause of war between the two countries. We would not be justified, with these declarations, connected with the circumstances of the case, were we to regard the sending the fleet as a menace. We must not forget, that we, in this controversy, are, as my colleague said the other day in debate, the plaintiffs, and France the defendant. If there must be war, it must come from us, not France. She has neither motive nor cause to make war. As we, then, must declare the war, it is not strange that France, after what has passed, should prepare for the worst; and such preparation ought fairly to be considered, not as a menace, but as a precautionary measure, resulting from our own acts. But should we in turn commence arming, it must be followed on the part of France with increased preparation, and again on our with a corresponding increase, till, at length, the pride and passions of both parties would be so wrought up as to burst out into open violence.

I have (said Mr. Calhoun) thus freely expressed my opinion upon this important subject, feeling a deep conviction that neither justice, honor, nor necessity impel to arms; and that a war with France, at all times, and more especially at the present, would be among the greatest calamities that could befall the country.

The Bank of Newbern has declared a further dividend of its capital stock of 7 per cent.

Bank Stock.—A few shares of the new Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear, on which $20 a share only has been paid, were sold in this City, last week at $25 per share.—*Raleigh Register.*

Banks of Massachusetts.—By the returns of the several Banks, showing their condition on the first Saturday of May, 1835, it appears that the whole number then existing in that Commonwealth was 106, with an aggregate capital of $30,410,000.

SYNOPSIS OF Congressional Proceedings.

Tuesday, December 22.

SENATE.—Mr. King of Alabama, presented a memorial from the Patriotic Bank of the City of Washington.

Mr. Morris introduced a Joint Resolution to fix the Northern Boundary of the State of Ohio, which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

The Senate proceeded to ballot for the Committee ordered to be appointed on the Message of the President concerning the Ohio and Michigan controversy; when the following Senators were appointed: Mr. Benton, Mr. Wright, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Crittenden, and Mr. Preston.

Mr. Benton moved to take up the motion offered by him some days since, relative to the admission of the Senators from Michigan on the floor.

The motion being agreed to, Mr. Hendricks moved to amend the motion by striking out all after the word "Resolved," and inserting "That the same courtesy be extended to the Hon. John Norvell, as a spectator of the proceedings of the Senate, as is extended to other privileged spectators by the rules of the Senate."

The amendment was adopted.—Ayes 22 noes 18.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

HOUSE.—The House resumed the consideration of the motion to reconsider the vote by which the memorial presented by Mr. Briggs praying the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Granger spoke at some length in opposition to the motion.

Mr. Ingersoll followed with some remarks in favor of adopting a course which would have the tendency to quiet the apprehensions of the South on this subject, and stated that he should, when it might be in order, offer the following resolution for that purpose:

Resolved, That the *holding of Slaves* is a right clearly recognized by the Constitution of the United States, and is thereby secured to the citizens of those States whose policy does not forbid it, as the legitimate subject of individual property and *source* of political influence and power; and all attempts to interfere with or molest them, in its exercise or enjoyment, are impolitic, unconstitutional, and unjust.

Mr. Mann, of New York, replied briefly to the remarks of his colleague (Mr. Granger.)

Mr. Robertson spoke in reply to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Ingersoll,) and also went at large into the subject.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, expressed his views briefly on the question.

Mr. Wise followed at considerable length, and, in conclusion, stated that nothing would be satisfactory to the South, short of a vote declaring that Congress had no right, under the Constitution, to interfere, in any manner, with Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Beardsley spoke at some length, and before concluding, avowed himself to be in favor of the motion to reconsider, and of adopting the resolutions offered by the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Owens) and of laying the petition on the table.—A motion to reject petitions of this sort, he intimated that he should oppose, as conflicting with the right of petition.

Mr. Slade rose to address the House; but, stating that he was much exhausted by the long sitting, asked the House to indulge him with an adjournment, in order that he might express his views.

On motion, the House adjourned.

Wednesday, December 23.

SENATE.—Mr. Ewing, pursuant to notice, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to change the organization of the General Post Office, which was read, and ordered to a second reading, and to be printed.

[This bill is the same as that which passed the Senate at the last session.]

The Joint Resolutions introduced yesterday by Mr. Morris, was read a second time, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Senate, according to order, proceeded to ballot for a Chaplain.

There were three ballotings: Mr. Higbee and Mr. Harrison were the principal candidates. On the first ballot each of these gentlemen received 12 votes; on the second ballot Mr. Harrison had 16, and Mr Higbee 15 votes; and on the 3d ballot Mr. Higbee received 23 (out of 38) votes, and Mr. Harrison 14.

The Rev. Mr. Higbee was therefore elected Chaplian of the Senate.

HOUSE.—Mr. J. Q. Adams called the attention of the House to the subject of the President's Message in relation to the Northern Boundary of Ohio. It would be recollected, he said, that the subject was referred, ten days ago, to a Select Committee, at his instance, and that the Chair had done him the honor to appoint him Chairman of that Committee. Subsequently, a motion was made to reconsider the reference of the subject to a Select Committee. His object in rising was to give notice that, unless the question of reconsideration should be taken up and disposed of to-day, he should feel it his duty to call the committee together, for the purpose of proceeding to consider the subject referred to them.

The House resumed the consideration of the motion by which a memorial for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia was referred, on Friday last, to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Slade spoke more than two hours in opposition to the motion, and in favor of the immediate abolition of the slave trade, and the gradual abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Garland, of Virginia; followed in reply to the gentleman from Vermont, and in support of the motion.

Mr. Mann, of New York, moved the Previous Question.

The motion was seconded by the House, by a vote of 104 to 79.

The question being then taken, "Shall the main question be now put?" it was decided in the affirmative; ayes 137, nays 71.

The Chair having stated the question to be whether the vote be reconsidered,

Mr. Whittlesey asked for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered.

The question of reconsideration being then taken, it was decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Anthony, Beale, Bean, Beardsley, Bell, Bockee, Bouldin, Bovee, Boyd, Brown, Bunch, Burns, John Calhoon, Cambreleng, Carter, John Chambers, Chaney, Chapman, Chapin, Claiborne, Cleveland, Coffee, Coles, Cooper, Craig, Cramer, Cushman, Davis *Daberry*, Dickerson, Doubleday, Dromgoole, Dunlap, Efiner, Fairfield, Farlin, Forester, Fowler, W. K. Fuller, Galbraith, James

Garland, Rice Garland, Gillet, Glascock, *Graham*, Grayson, Griffin, Haley, Jos. Hall, Hamer, Hammond, Hannegan, Samuel S. Harrison, Albert G. Harrison, Haynes, Hazeltine, Halsey, Hopkins, Howard, Hubley, Huntington, Huntsman, Jabez Jackson, Jarvis, J. Johnson, Richard M. Johnson, Cave Johnson, Henry Johnson, John W. Jones, Judson, Kennon, Kilgore, Kinnard, Klingensmith, Lane, Lansing, Lawler, Gideon Lee, Joshua Lee, Thomas Lee, Luke Lea, Leonard, Logan, Loyall, Lucas, Lyon, Abijah Mann, Jr., Job Mann, Martin, John Y. Mason, William Mason, Moses Mason, Maury, May, McComas, *McKay*, McKeon, McKim, Mercer, Miller, *Montgomery*, Muhlenberg, Owens, Page, Parks, Patterson, Patton, Franklin Pierce, James A. Pearce, *Pettigrew*, Phelps, Pickens, Pinckney, *Rencher*, John Reynolds, Joseph Reynolds, Ripley, Roane, Robertson, Rogers, Schenck, Seymour, *W. B. Shepard*, *A. H. Sheppard*, Shields, Shinn, Smith, Spangler, Standifer, Taliaferro, Taylor, Thomas, John Thomson, Waddy Thompson, Toucey, Towns, Turrill, Vanderpoel, Wagener, Ward, Washington, Weeks, White, *L. Williams*, S. Williams, Wise.—148.

NAYS.—Messrs. Adams, C. Allan, H. Allen, Ashley, Bailey, Beaumont, Bond, Borden, Briggs, Buchanan, W. B. Calhoun, Carr, Casey, George Chambers, Childs, Clark, Corwin, Crane, Cushing, Denny, Evans, Everett, Philo C. Fuller, Granger, Graves, Grennel, H. Hall, Hard, Hardin, Harlan, Harper, Hazeltine, Hoar, Howell, Hunt, Ingersoll, W. Jackson, Janes, Benjamin Jones, Laporte, Lawrence, Lay, Lincoln, Love, S. Mason, McCarty, McKennan, Milligan, Morris, Parker, D. J. Pearce, Potts, Reed, Russell, Slade, Sprague, Storer, Underwood, Vinton, Webster, Whittlesey.—61.

Mr. Owens said, in consequence of the wide range which the debate had taken, he had determined to move to lay the petition on the table, with a view to prevent the continuance of the discussion upon the motion to commit. The same course he should pursue in regard to every similar petition which might be presented. His resolutions on the subject which he had indicated to the House, he would offer when the States were called for resolutions. He moved to lay the petition and the motion to commit on the table.

Mr. Wise made a point of order. Had not the motion to reject precedence of the motion to lay on the table?

The Chair said, no motion to reject was before the House, and the motion to lay on the table was not debateable.

Mr. Wise called for the yeas and nays on the question, and they were ordered.

The question being taken, it was determined in the affirmative, as follows: Yeas 144, Nays 67.

So the petition and the motion to commit were ordered to lie on the table.

The House then adjourned.

Thursday, December 24.

SENATE.—Mr. Southard, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to authorize the enlistment of boys in the United States Navy; which was read and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Hendricks offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of fixing, by law, the time of the commencement and close of every succeeding session of Congress.

After some debate, the resolution was considered and agreed to.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and, after a short time spent therein, adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—The House, on motion of Mr. Mason, of Virginia, proceeded to the consideration of the subject of the reference of the Message from the President of the United States, transmitting the Constitution of Michigan and other documents emanating from the Convention of Michigan, in relation to the formation of a State Government.

A debate ensued, which was cut short, without coming to a conclusion, by Mr. Thompson, of Ohio, calling the attention of the House to the fact that the hour had arrived assigned for the election of a Chaplain.

The House proceeded to execute the order. Several nominations were made, and, after three unsuccessful ballotings, the fourth stood as follows:

For Mr. Stockton, - -	96
Mr. Comstock, - -	83
Scattering, - -	10

So the Rev. Mr. Stockton was declared to be duly elected.

The House then adjourned, to Monday.

From the Wheeling Times, December 26.

MARRIAGE AND DEATH.

Married in this town on the 22d instant, by the Rev. D. Limerick, Mr. Wm. B. Sutherland to Miss Sarah Murray, daughter of Mr. John Murray, all of Wheeling.

Died at Steubenville, on the morning of the 24th instant, Mrs. Sarah Sutherland, wife of Mr. Wm. B. Sutherland, and only child of Mr. John Murray of Wheeling.

[The happy couple left Wheeling on the 23d, in the finest health and most buoyant spirits, to spend the holidays with friends in Steubenville. On the following morning the lovely and accomplished bride was a corpse! Language is feeble to paint the affliction of her parents, or the heart-brokenness of her husband.]

Arrest of a Murderer.—We learn from a friend at Selma, Alabama, that *Thomas Curtis*, who murdered *Thomas Cash* in Anson county, N. C. about the year 1823, and fled, has been apprehended in Alabama, and committed to jail in Mobile. Judge Garrow, before whom he was examined, has informed the Governor of this State of the fact, and we learn from his Excellency that measures are now in train for causing *Curtis* to be returned to this state for trial.—*Standard.*

A general jail delivery took place at Tarboro, on the 1st inst. says the Press of the 9th. There were two white men, and three slaves confined—by some means they procured an auger, and bored a passage to free themselves. No tidings have been since heard from either of them.

Immense Dividend.—We learn that the Ocean Insurance Company of Boston, on Friday last, declared a dividend of forty per cent, for the last six months, payable on the 18th ultimo.

Augusta Bank Stock.—Three Thousand Shares of the additional Stock of this Bank, were disposed of January 15 by auction, at an average of $22½ prem. per Share.

It is our mournful duty to announce the death, after a very short illness, of the Hon. ROBERTS VAUX, one of the Associate Justices of the Court of Common Pleas.—He devoted himself with constant zeal to promote every thing which he believed would be for the benefit of his fellow-creatures.—*National Gazette.*

Internal Improvement.

RAIL-ROAD CONVENTION.

The Rail-Road Convention, delegated from the Districts of Fairfield, Chester, and York, in South Carolina; and the Counties of Lincoln, Rutherford, Mecklenburg, Burke, and Buncombe, North Carolina, assembled in Yorkville, on the 14th ultimo. In consequence of a failure to give timely notice to the counties of North Carolina, one of them only was represented.

DELEGATES PRESENT.

Fairfield.—J. Barkley, B. B. Cook, E. P. Pearson, J. J. Buchanan, E. G. Palmer.

Chester.—John K. Johnson, Dr. T. W. Moore, R. G. Mills, Matthew Williams.

York.—Joseph Adams, Dr. J. S. Bratton, Benj. Chambers, Robert Latta, J. S. Moore, Richard Pressly, John S. Springs, John Blair, James A. Black, William Erwin, Jos. W. Lesesne, Dr. J. L. Miller, J. S. Sitgreaves.

Lincoln.—David Reinhardt.

Rutherford, Mecklenburg, Burke, Buncombe, not represented.

On motion of R. G. Mills, David Reinhardt, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Jos. W. Lesesne, Esq., appointed Secretary.

The Convention being organized, Mr. Cook, from Fairfield, begged leave to introduce the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

1. *Resolved*, That this Convention do highly approve of connecting, by means of a Rail Road, Charleston, S. C. with Cincinnati, Ohio; an enterprize by which the South and the West will be firmly united, and which connecting together in close commercial union, wealthy regions, great diversity of soil, climate, productions and pursuits, is calculated, in a manner too vast for anticipation, to develope the resources, extend the commerce, and elevate the glory of these two great sections of country.

2. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Convention, all sections of the State should concentrate their efforts to make Columbia one of the points through which the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road shall pass.

The Convention was then addressed by Messers. Mills, Pearson, Lesesne, Black, Cook, and Palmer.

The President (Mr Reinhardt,) then addressed the Convention on the feeling pervading the Southwestern part of North Carolina, on the project of the Rail Road, expressing the strong sympathy of the citizens of that section of the State with South Carolina, and the great enthusiasm with which the idea of having the two States thus identified in feeling and commercial interest, had inspired them. He adverted particularly to the direction which had been given to their feelings on this interesting subject by the incendiary movements at the North. He said that the West and South West of North Carolina regarded Charleston as their *natural* seaport, and were not only ready but anxious to resort to her market as soon as the great enterprise now in contemplation shall have proclaimed her commercial character, and put her trade on a basis equal to that of the northern importing cities.

The President having concluded his remarks, Mr. Black presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the President, consisting of two members from each District, to report to the Convention to morrow morning, at 9 o'clock, on the subject of the proposed Rail Road, and particularly with regard to the expediency of its passing through the Districts of this State, and the Counties in North Carolina, represented in this body.

Resolved, That the President of the Convention be added to the Committee.

The resolutions being unanimously adopted, the following individuals were nominated: Jos. W. Lesesne, Jas. A. Black, Jno Blair, J. J. Buchanan, J. K. Johnson, R. G. Mills, E. S. Palmer, and D. Reinhardt.

The Convention then adjourned, to meet at 9 o'clock, A. M., on the following day.

JANUARY 15. The Convention being assembled and called to order, the committee appointed on the previous day, submitted their report, with the following resolutions, which, together with the report, were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That, after full consideration of the facts submitted to them, this Convention is convinced, that the Commissioners of the proposed Rail Road between Charleston and Cincinnati, appointed by this State and North Carolina, ought to order a survey of the route up the east bank of the Broad river, and also of the route over the ridge between the Broad and Catawba rivers, passing through the Districts of Fairfield, Chester, and York, and the Southwestern Counties of North Carolina, through McKinney's or some other gap in the Blue Ridge.

2. *Resolved*, That to facilitate this object and others connected with this great enterprize, it shall be the duty of the delegation of each District to appoint suitable persons to accompany the surveyors in exploring the routes suggested in the above report, and to render all other aid and information for facilitating the surveys in their power.

3. *Resolved*, That an Executive Committee be appointed at Yorkville, with all such powers as may be necessary to facilitate the measures connected with the surveys, and to accomplish the objects of this Convention.

4 *Resolved*, That this Committee be empowered to re-assemble this Convention should they deem it necessary.

On motion of Mr. Springs, it was

Resolved, That the following Counties of North Carolina, viz. Lincoln, Rutherford, Mecklenburg, Yancey, Buncombe, and Ashe, and all others immediately interested in the Routes here proposed, be requested to appoint Corresponding Committees, to correspond with the Executive Committee of this Convention, and to co-operate with the Districts here represented in furnishing the surveyors with information and assistance.

On motion of Mr. Pearson it was,

Resolved, That Col. Avery, of Burke be respectfully requested, by this Convention, to communicate to the Secretary a detailed statement of the Route passing through Burke, via Morganton to McKinney's gap, together with such information relative to any other routes and gaps through the Blue Ridge, that he may consider practicable.

On motion of Mr. Black, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published as soon as practicable, in the papers of this State and North Carolina, friendly to the Rail Road, and that the publication of the Report of the Committee on the practicability and advantages of the Broad river and Ridge routes, be also published, together with Col. Avery's communication, as soon as the Executive Committee shall deem it expedient.

On motion, the President then nominated the following individuals to compose the Executive committee, viz: B. Chambers, John Blair, J. W. Lesesne, R. Latta, Jas. A. Black, J. S. Moore, Col. I. D. Witherspoon.

On motion of Mr. Pearson, it was

Resolved, That this Convention do now adjourn, to meet on the last Thursday in February, and that the Counties of Burke, Lincoln, Rutherford, Wilkes, Iredel, Ashe, Buncombe, and Mecklenburg, be invited to send delegates.

DAVID RHEINHARDT, Chairman.
Jos. W. Lesesne, Secretary.

☞ NOTE.—The Secretary is requested to state to the public on behalf of the Executive committee, that the publication of the report mentioned in the above resolutions is only suspended until the communication from Col. Avery, relative to the gaps in the Blue Ridge, shall be received. As much valuable light is anticipated from Col. Avery on this important branch of the subject, the committee were unwilling that their report should go before the public unaccompained by his communication.

J. W. L.

RAIL-ROAD MEETING IN LINCOLNTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

On Tuesday evening of the County Court of Lincoln (the 19th day of January, 1836,) a numerous and respectable assembly of the Citizens of Lincoln County took place at the Courthouse in Lincolnton, concerning the contemplated Rail-Road between Cincinnati and Charleston.

The Meeting was organised by Gen. Joseph Graham being called to the Chair; and Marcus L. Hoke, and Nathaniel W. Alexander, being appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was explained by Robert H. Burton. He was followed by Col. David Reinhardt, N. W. Alexander, Bolis M. Edney, Michael Hoke, Gen. James Cook, Alanson W. Moore, and John U. Vogler, who adressed the meeting and urged the propriety and expediency of the undertaking.

The sense of the meeting was, that the best route for the contemplated Rail-Road is the one pointed out by Col Long, passing through the Counties of Lincoln and Burke, by the base of the Linville Mountain and across the Alleghany at Gillisby's Gap.

In an undertaking so directly and intimately connected with the best interests of the South and West, they whose business and whose right will be to accomplish it, should possess every information necessary to complete the same in the cheapest and best way. This route was only suggested by the meeting for the purpose of calling the attention of the Company to it, and in order that such Engineers as they may employ may examine and survey the same.

The following Resolutions were then offered by Col. David Reinhardt, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that Delegates be now appointed in this County to correspond with the Executive and Central Committee at Yorkville and other places on the subject of the Rail Road, and that these Delegates attend any and all meetings that may be necessary, except Knoxville. [Henry Cansler, Michael Hoke, Esq., P. G. Roberts, Esq., Eli Hoyle, D. Reinhardt, Robert H. Burton, Esq., and B. M. Edney, Esq., were appointed.]

Resolved, that some of the Delegates appointed at this meeting attend the meeting at Morganton, next week.

Resolved, that Bartlet Shipp, and A. M. Burton, Esq., be appointed to attend the Convention at Knoxville, Tennessee, on the 4th day of July next.

Resolved, that the delegates from this County and Burke, appoint suitable persons to examine the route from the South Carolina line to the head of Linning River, in Kentucky, and report to the Central Committee at Yorkville, S. C.

The Charlotte, Salisbury, and Raleigh papers N. C.; Hive, Times, and Telescope, Columbia, and Yorkville paper, S. C.; Knoxville and Washington Republican, Tennessee; are requested to publish these proceedings.

JOS. GRAHAM, Chairman.

MARCUS L. HOKE, } Secretaries.
N. W. ALEXANDER, }

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

We hear that in some parts of the Commonwealth, efforts are still made to persuade the People that the support of Judge White is insincere, and designed to carry the election to the House. A letter from a central county, now *misrepresented* by a Van Burenite, says: "White will carry the county in spite of the success which a miserable artifice finds among the most stupid of the rank and file of Jacksonism, namely, that this is an attempt on our part to throw the election into the House of Representatives."

That such is the *design* with which Judge White is supported, is charged by the friends of Mr. Van Buren, and is about the amount of *argument* with which they support his pretensions. Little is said by his partizans about his talents—services—principles! This might provoke awkward enquiries on the part of the people, and elicit a knowledge of facts which his friends are prudent to conceal—his opposition to Mr. Madison—his support of the Tariff and Improvements—his activity in urging the Missouri Restrictions. Their game is to divert public attention from an investigation of his public life—every chapter of which is deeply tainted with latitudinarian and federal principles, and furnishes conclusive evidence of his hostility to Southern principles. To skreen him from scrutiny, they assail his opponents perpetually, and with a skill worthy of a better cause, labor unremittingly to draw off the People from the true issues. These issues are—Can the South be safe at a time like this, in voting for a President who has successively opposed all her principles as they were involved in the Tariff and Improvements?—who *studiously conceals* his opinion upon the power of Congress to abolish Slavery in the District?—who was an avowed and active instigator of the Missouri Restrictions?—who moreover, is dictated by power, and its organized band of place-men and office-hunters? These are issues which Van Burenism would not meet last spring—which it will not meet now—but which it *must meet* in April and November. The time for dodging and shuffling has passed. The time when Gen. Jackson's name could be pleaded as a pardon for all delinquencies, and a succedaneum for all defects—that time too has passed—and Van Burenism must now come forth from the fastness in which it has skulked so long, and see the People, and be seen by the people, *face to face*. It must let them know his history, his acts, his sentiments, and his principles, and the distinct grounds upon which the vote of *Virginia* is claimed for a supporter of Anti-Slavery Restrictions and the Tariff.

It will be an evil day for the followers of the Magician. They know it, and feel it, and are anxious naturally to postpone it as long as possible. The paltry and shallow artifice they resort to in aid of this, is that described above—accusing Judge White's friends of a design to defeat an election by the People!—of a design to carry the election into that House, where they, the friends of Van Buren, have a boasted majority of *forty*, and twelve certain States out of twenty-four!—If any be so stupid as to credit this folly, it would be a waste of words to reason with them. They are either fools outright, or having ears will not hear, and having eyes will not see. Never proposition was so preposterous. It argues desperation on the part of his partizans, and that they are nearly ready to *give up*.—*Richmond Whig.*

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

THE AVOWAL.

We have more than once charged upon the immediate abolitionists a design of provoking a dissolution of this glorious Union—the source of such countless blessings to the American people—if they cannot effect their purposes—which charge they have as often denied. But the mask is off at last, and the unhallowed design is thus boldly avowed, editorially, in the Emancipator of this morning:

"THE ALTERNATIVE.—William Wertenbaker, Assistant P. M. and Librarian of the University of Virginia, gives notice that he has committed to the *James* a copy of Human Rights we sent him; and very gravely asks, "Which of the two do you prefer—*a perpetuity of slavery, or a dissolution of the Union.*" The latter, we say, by all odds, if we must choose. We are for union, but not with slavery. WE WILL GIVE THE UNION FOR ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IF NOTHING ELSE WILL GAIN IT—BUT IF WE CANNOT GAIN IT AT ALL, THEN THE SOUTH IS WELCOME TO A DISSOLUTION—THE SOONER THE BETTER. The slaveholders may as well understand, first as last, that "The Union" may have other uses *to them* than that of a *lash* to shake over the heads of northren freemen."

Will the really good and patriotic men, who have joined in this fanatical crusade, open their eyes now? We shall see.

In the SUPREME COURT of the United States, on Tuesday last, resolutions in honor of the memory of Chief Justice Marshall, adopted at a bar meeting on the preceding day, were presented by Mr. Clay, and, on his motion, entered on the minutes of the Court; to which the Court consented, with some appropriate remarks by its presiding Judge, Mr. Justice Story.

"What will you be helped to?" said the landlady at a country tavern, with nothing on the table but mush and milk.

Charlotte:

Friday, February 5, 1836.

THE PEOPLE *against* THE CAUCUS.

FOR PRESIDENT:

Hugh L. White, OF TENNESSEE.

To the Freemen of Mecklenburg County!

POLITICAL MEETING.

The Freemen of Old Mecklenburg—those who are *too free* to wear any man's collar—those who are still too independent to give up their blood-bought right of choice, to official dictation—those who prefer, for the next Presidency, a native son of their own State, a Republican of the Jeffersonian School, to an ambitious demagogue of New York, a man with no settled principles—those who desire an honest and economical administration of the National Government—in short, those who go for Liberty against Power—all such, among the People of Old Mecklenburg, are earnestly requested to meet at the Courthouse in Charlotte on Tuesday of the first week of our next Superior Court, (being the 16th day of February.)

This meeting of Freemen is called to discuss and decideon, for themselves, measures of vast importance to the whole common country of which they form a part—of which their fathers formed so conspicuous and honorable a part in "the days that tried men's souls,"—and the institutions of which, if they expect still to see it go on in the plain Republican track marked out for it by the blood of their ancestors, they must guard with "eternal vigilance." It is therefore fondly hoped that those who regard their own liberty, or the liberty of their children, as of any worth, will not fail to devote at least one day to the good work of doing what lies in their power to rescue the Constitution from the assaults made upon it by those in high places, and which, if allowed to continue, must sap the very life-blood of Freedom itself.

A NUMBER OF WHIGS.

☞ *Committee of Vigilance for Mecklenburg County increased.*—In pursuance of a Resolution passed at the Whig Meeting held in Raleigh, giving to the County Committees of Vigilance the "power to add to their number, as they may consider advisable,"—and fully impressed with the importance of rousing the People to a close and thorough action on the vital subject of the next Presidency—the Committee for this County held a meeting at Dr. Boyd's Hotel on Friday the 29th January; at which it was determined to add the following gentlemen to their number, and respectfully to request their hearty co-operation with the original Committee in all fair and honorable measures for the elevation of Hugh L. White—North Carolina's own son—to the Chief Magistracy of the Republic, and for the defeat of Martin Van Buren, the office-holders' Caucus candidate, and his *amalgamating* Vice.

Capt. Wm. Alexander, Maj. Thomas Alexander, Andrew Barry, Thos. Bennett, Reuben Bowell, John Carrothers, Thomas Downs, Gabriel Ferrell, Nathan Farrar, John Gardner, George Henry, Allen Herron, William Howard, Henry Hunter, Robert Huddleston, Alexander Hodge, Jas. Knox, Robert Kerr, James Orr, Robert Robinson, David Rea, Henry Emmerson, Jno. Houghland, Samuel Wilson, Dr. P. C. Caldwell, Wm. Lucky, Isaac Frasier, Wm. McCord, Andrew Walker, Dr. D. R. Dunlap, Capt. Jas. M. Black, Robt. G. Howard, S. V. Simons, Col. S. Reed, S. A. Davis, David A. Caldwell, Hugh Torrence, Andrew Grier, Capt. John Sloan, R. W. Alexander, Capt. James Todd, D. Lees, Thos. Winchester, Capt. John Barnett, C. B. McGinnis, J. D. Smith, Capt. Wm. Reeves, Maj. R. Kirkpatrick, Eli Stewart, Dr. Wm. White, Jonathan Reed, Maj. R. M. Cochran, Thos. Jamison, Thomas I. Grier, J. H. Blake, John Stillwell, Dr. J. F. Lee, Dan Alexander, George McCain, Robert Walkup, Hugh Stewart, Capt. Wm. M. Maxwell, John C. Barr, Laird Harris, Esq., Maj. James Jingles, Ira Parks, Capt. Henderson Query, Wm. McGinnis, Calvin G. Alexander, Wm. M. Giles, Geo. A. Gray, Capt. Thos. H. Gardner, Absher Hunter, Matthew Wallace, Esq., R. D. Alexander, John McCord, jun., Capt. John Hall, G. W. Gray, John Kerr, Sample Alexander, Col. Newton Parks, Saml. Berryhill, Wm. Boyles, Charles G. Alexander, Harvy Elliott, Dr. Joseph W. Ross, Wm. Doster, Capt. Darling B. Belk, Pearson Bell, Burrel Broom, Amos Stephens, Matthew Phifer, Reuben Tomberlin, Newton Lewis, John M. Fulwood, James Thompson, Josiah Montgomery, Alex. Robinson, Alanson Alexander, Marcus Barnett, John Stitt, jr., John L. Robinson, Ewell Alexander, John E. Stitt, James Black, J. H. Hood, W. W. Ferris, James A. Greer, Capt. Wm. H. Neal, Capt. S. Cox, John Hart, Esq., Capt. James Knox, Silas Alexander, Marcus S. Alexander, W. S. Alexander, Franklin Barnett, Dr. D. T. Caldwell, John R. Williams, John L. Hayes, Alex. Worsham, John Monteith, Hugh Smith, Capt. Irwing Cannon, Jas. Nants, Albert Wilson, David C. Haynes, Capt. James M. Sloan, Wm. Bigham, Jas. Porter, John W. Campbell, Maj. Jos. Smith, James McKnight, Dr. R. T. Cheek, John McDowell, Zenas A. Grier, W. W. Wilson, John M. Grier, John H. Grier, James M. Spratt, Randolph Irwin, Robert Knox, James Knox, Sen., E. Carothers, Robert Neely, Stephen McRom, John F. Hunter, Isaac L. Alexander, Charles S. Alexander, Dr. John McCall, Capt. M. T. Kennedy, Guy Maxwell, Esq., Benj. Smith, H. M. Lees, Wm. Lees, James Wilson, Sen., Stephen Smith, Leroy Springs, Jos. H. Wilson, Lewis Harvey, John Phifer, Wm. D. Winchester, Joseph R. Johns, Wm. R. Cunningham, Dr. W. A. Ardry, David Rea, Sen., Neill M. Stitt, Wm. Houston, Esq., Peter M. Brown, Elijah Baker, John Campbell, Col. John Black, Henry G. Owens, Capt. Thos. Dwight, Col. G. H. Nichols, James T. Asbury, Capt. J. J. Dunlap, Miles Hill, James W. Osborne, John Tye, James Hannegan, Wm. L. Gingles, James P. Henderson, Andrew Moore, Maj. John Caldwell, Wm. L. Davidson, Esq., Capt. J. H. Orr, Thomas Kerns, Gelbrith McKnight,

Dr. Joseph McKnitt Alexander, A. B. Davidson, Col. M. W. Alexander, Andrew L. Barry, Col. David Harry, Dr. Isaac Wilson, Miles B. Abernathy, Moses H. Cannon, Wm. E. McRee, Capt. D. R. Henderson, Marshall McCoy, Nathaniel Harris, Robert Martin, E. H. Bissell, Robert Potts, Richard Brown, John Gingles, John Lawson, Joseph Martin, Alexander Porter, John Smith Esq., Allen Parks, H. H. Glover, Jos. Patterson, Henry Knox.

The original Committee consists of Joshua D. Boyd, Alex. Grier, R. H. Madra, William Davidson, and Isaac Hyams—who particularly request the Gentlemen above nominated as a part of their body, to meet in Charlotte on Tuesday, the 16th day of February, being the day of the contemplated Public Meeting.

☞ *History of our French Relations.*—In our first page to-day the reader will find a speech of Mr. Calhoun, which we have headed as above, and spread before the public, as a most impartial and masterly review of all the circumstances which have tended to bring about the unfortunate difficulties at present existing between this country and France, in relation to the Indemnity —or, more properly speaking, in relation to a mere simple point of *diplomatic etiquette*. Our French relations at this moment involve considerations of the deepest and most vital importance to *every man, woman, and child*, in the land; and, having published the President's Special Message in our last—which may, and no doubt was intended to, involve the nation in a bloody and expensive war for nothing—we are happy to be able to follow it up, this week, with a document which lays the whole matter so completely open to the comprehension of every one who will peruse it. This speech was delivered immediately after the reading of the Special Message, and not as an attack upon that paper, (as has been falsely stated by the Globe and its venal coadjutors,) but in reply to a laudatory harangue of a collar Senator. The patriotism and love of truth and justice which dictated it, not even the basest retailer of official defamation can gainsay. We hope, therefore, that those who have an opportunity to read this "History of our French relations," will not let the occasion pass by unimproved.—Ponder the statements of facts contained in it—compare them with the unerring standard of honesty and truth—and then, if a foreign war be brought on, and blood be shed, and treasure be wasted, and the National honor impaired, you will know where to place the responsibility. Read it!

☞ *Aid to Florida.*—In the city of Augusta, upon a call for volunteers to march to Florida, one hundred and sixty young men immediately enrolled their names, elected their officers, and speedily took their departure for the scene of war. The City Council, with a liberality in perfect keeping with the patriotism thus displayed by the young men, promptly met and passed a bill appropriating ten thousand dollars to pay for their equipment, the expenses of the campaign, &c.

In Charleston, at a meeting held for the purpose of enrolling the names of volunteers—Gen. Hayne in the Chair—an enthusiasm worthy of the occasion prevailed, and lists of volunteers *previously organized*, were handed in, amply sufficient to meet the object desired, viz: the defence of the town of St. Augustine. This list consists of individuals from three of the independent volunteer companies of Charleston, who will be commanded by their own officers. Their number is 150—and was increased 20 more by a company which arrived from Hamburg during the sitting of the meeting, and who insisted that they should be allowed to go and take part in the protection of the people and town of St. Augustine. The Courier says "It is believed that 500 men would have enrolled, and were only prevented from doing so by the announcement that the requisite number had been obtained."

Measures are also being, or have been ere this, taken, in numerous of the cities and towns of the South, which cannot fail to render to the distressed inhabitants of Florida all the aid requisite to protect themselves and property from the tomahawk and firebrand of their savage foes; though, from the difficulties of the country, and the proverbial energy and obstinacy of the Indians, we fear it will not be so easy a matter entirely to silence them as some are disposed to believe.

☞ We learn, from the last Columbia Telescope, that Major General Winfield Scott, with his staff, consisting of Major Bankhead, Capt. Canfield, and Lieuts. *Van Buren* and *Johnson*, [not the Magician and Amalgamator, the "noble pair" who are making war upon the People and the Spoils,] and Drs. Cabell and Caldwell,) had arrived in that town, on their way to Florida; and, after a day's stay, to arrange as to military aid from South Carolina, proceeded with all speed to the scene of action. General Scott bears requisitions upon the States of South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, for Militia, should he consider it necessary to call a larger force into the field; and it is said his orders from the War Department are, to reduce the Indians to unconditional submission as soon as possible.

☞ *Rail-Road from Charleston to Cincinnati.*—The reader will find in preceding columns, statements of the proceedings had at two public meetings—in Yorkville and Lincolnton—on the subject of the contemplated Rail-Road between the cities of Charleston, (S. C.) and Cincinnati, (Ohio.) The magnitude of the project, and the munificent benefits which its completion must bestow on the South and the West, will sufficiently attract to it the attention of the intelligent reader, without any comment of ours.

After writing the above, we received a letter from David Reinhardt, Esqr. of Lincolnton, from which the following small extract is all we are enabled to give to-day. It conveys information of much interest to the people of Mecklenburg County, and is to be hoped they will give it due attention.—The whole of Mr. Reinhardt's letter, together with the one mentioned by him as accompanying it, shall have a place in our columns next week:

LINCOLNTON, N. C., JAN. 30, 1836.

To the Editor of the Charlotte Journal:

DEAR SIR—I attended a meeting at Morganton last week, on the the subject of the contemplated Rail-Road from Charleston to Cincinnati. As we expected the people of Mecklenburg would take an interest in this important project, I was requested to transmit a copy of *Peter S. Johnson, Esq's* letter to Col. I. S. Avery, for publication in your paper. It accompanies this, and shows, very clearly, that the road up the North fork of the Catawba to its head, and along the connecting streams, offers the best, while it is perhaps not less than 100 miles nearer than any route between Charleston and Cincinnati.

The proceedings of the meeting at Morganton will be sent to you for publication; by which you will see that a meeting of the Delegates from Burke and Lincoln, and South Carolina, *is to take place at Charlotte on Tuesday of the second week of your next Superior Court*; at which meeting it is expected Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Rowan, and Iredell, and other Counties in the State that feel interested in this grand project, will have delegates.

☞ *"Music hath charms," &c.*—It is with much pleasure we inform the public that a number of Amateur Ladies and Gentlemen of our town have it in contemplation to give a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music, sometime during the session of our next Superior Court. The proceeds to be devoted to Church purposes. From a review of the pieces selected, and the capacity of the *artistes* by whom they are to be executed, we anticipate for ourself and friends much intellectual gratification, in addition to that, of a less mental kind, which will be derived from the knowledge that we have contributed a small sum of money to a good purpose. Our advice to all parties—religious and political—is, that, if they desire to enjoy a rare treat, they attend, not only early, but *ready*-ly.

All farther necessary information will no doubt be given to the public at the proper time—by *advertisement*.

☞ *Senators in Congress.*—From Mississippi, we learn that Robert J. Walker, (*Jackson*) has been elected to the U. S. Senate, for six years from the 4th of March last. The joint vote stood: Walker 44, Plummer 19, Poindexter 7.

Col. Robert C. Nicholas (*Jackson*) has been elected to the U. S. Senate from the State of Louisiana, in the room of Gayarre, resigned, for six years from the 4th of March last. On the 3d balloting, Nicholas had 32 votes, Barrow 27—scattering 4.

Gen. W. L. Ewing, (*doubtful,*) has been elected to the U. S. Senate, from the State of Illinois, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. *Mr.* Kane. There were four candidates—on the 12th balloting, Gen. E. was elected by a small majority. A letter from Washington, to the Editor of the *Albany Journal*, says that Gen. E. "is as Anti-Van Buren as the most fastidious could desire." The Vans claim him as a friend, however.

☞ *Internal Improvement in Tennessee.*—To say that "Tennessee is up and a-doing in the matter of Internal Improvement," by Rail-Roads, &c. would not express, with half the requisite force, the idea intended to be conveyed. The people of "our western daughter" really seem to be literally *mad* in the *good* cause. Some Report of the Legislature, on the subject of Internal Improvement, having been laid before the People for their action, they are attending to it all over the State with an enlightened zeal and promptitude which, if a modicum only of it could be infused into "Old Rip," would soon make him worthy of so fair and promising a daughter. The Knoxville Register of the 18th instant, gives, in the following paragraph, an idea of the spirit existing on this subject:

"The proceedings of public meetings in relation to the system of Interal Improvement now acting upon by our Legislature, come upon us so numerously, and in such rapid succession, that they have superceded much other matter which had been selected and prepared for our columns to-day. This is as it should be. We want to send a voice to the other side of the mountains, which cannot be disregarded by our faithful representatives. Now is the time for East Tennessee to speak out, and push on the work so auspiciously [illegible]."

☞ At a recent meeting of the [illegible] *Society of North Carolina*, held in Raleigh, the following Gentlemen were chosen officers for the ensuing year:

Rev. Wm. McPheeters, *President*; Rev. Wm. Hooper, Rev. Dennis T. Blake, David L. Swain, *Vice-Presidents*; William Hill, *Treasurer*; Thomas L. West, *Secretary*.

Managers.—Hon. Frederick Nash, Jesse Brown, Rev. Elijah Mitchell, John Hinton, Rev. Theo. Shultz, Wm. Peace, Wm. Peck, John Primrose, Chas. Dewey, Henry D. Turner, Weston R. Gales, Benjamin B. Smith, George Simpson, S. F. Patterson, Nelson Hughes, Duncan Cameron.

☞ We are glad to perceive that the "Camden Journal" is again in a course of publication. The establishment has been purchased by Mr. Robert McKnight, by whom the paper will hereafter be published, under the Editorial management of the former editor and proprietor, John C. West, Esq. It is hardly necessary to say that the Journal will, in consequence, undergo no change in its political cast. We wish it success in every thing but its *collar* principles.

☞ *University of North Carolina.*—We are requested to state, (says the Raleigh Standard,) that the Hon. Henry L. Pinckney, of South Carolina, has been selected, by the Philanthropic Society, to deliver the Annual Address at the next anniversary of the University.

☞ *A British Ship of War arrived:*—The "Norfolk Herald," of a late date, contains the following information:

"His Britannic Majesty's despatch brig Pantaloon, Capt. Corry, arrived at this port on Saturday morning, in 29 days from Falmouth, with despatches for the Charge d'Affaires of the British Government at Washington. We are not permitted, of course, to know the nature of them, but Rumor, always busy on such occasions, has decided that they relate to a proffer of the mediation of Great Britain to adjust the unfortunate difficulty between France and the United States."

☞ *Jackson City.*—By a correspondence in the Washington papers of a late date, it appears that a company of New York Capitalists have purchased a tract of land on the opposite side of the Potomac River, from Washington City, and adjoining the South abutment of the Potomac Bridge, on which they propose to build a *new city*, to be named as above, after the President of the United States. The Corner Stone was to have been laid on the 8th of January, by General Jackson himself, but on some account, not stated, the ceremony was postponed until Monday the 11th; when, judging from the published arrangements for the occasion, a quite imposing spectacle must have been exhibited. From the location which has been selected for the new city, it is reasonable to suppose that those concerned have no fear of Fever or Muschetoes before their eyes; but we anticipate they will find, in these enemies to human comfort, no small drawback upon the prosperity of their *swamp* city.

☞ *City of Raleigh.*—At an election for City Officers for the ensuing year, held on Monday the 18th instant, the following gentlemen were chosen: Weston R. Gales (re-elected) Intendant; John C. Christophers, John O'Rorke, Wm. White, Francis H. Reider, George W. Haywood, John G. Marshall, and Wm. Thompson, Commissioners.

☞ *Cape Fear Bank Stock.*—The Fayetteville Observer, of the 27th ultimo, says: "Sales amounting to fifty-nine shares of the new Stock have been made here within a few days, at $24, $25, and $26, for $20 paid in."

☞ *The Contested Election.*—In relation to the seat of the Hon. James Graham in Congress, which is contested by Gen. Newland, we find the following paragraph in a letter of the Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier:

"The Election contest, before the Committee of the House, in which Gen. Newland contests the seat of Mr. Graham, from one of the North Carolina Districts, has occupied the attention of the Committee during the present week. I understand that the depositions to prove that the sitting member was returned by illegal votes, are numerous and curious; and that it seems very probable that the petitioner, who is sustained by all the Jackson influence, in and out of Congress, will succeed in ousting the gentleman who now represents the District. The North Carolina Jackson Representatives calculate confidently on the success of Gen. Newland."

☞ The Governor of Pennsylvania, on the 4th of January, officially informed the Legislature of his State that he had received Messages from the Governors of North and South Carolina, accompanied with the Resolutions passed by those States on the subject of the Abolitionists. Gov. Ritner took the occasion to state his own views upon the same subject, which we have not as yet seen. The whole matter was referred to a Committee.

☞ Both Houses of the Maryland Legislature have passed a Bill for the abolishment of Lotteries.

☞ A *regular* line of Packets has been established between Charleston and Philadelphia—a vessel to leave each place every Saturday, provided sufficient encouragement be given.

☞ The Senate of Indiana, on the 5th January, *rejected*, by a vote of 17 to 14, a Joint Resolution which had been introduced by Mr. Whitcomb, for instructing their Senators in Congress to vote for Benton's *expunging humbug*.

☞ At Auburn, (New York,) they lately had the *heaviest* fall of Snow "within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant." They say it was accompanied, during the whole storm, with rain and hail—that it was *four feet* thick on an average—and that the roofs of several houses were crushed in by its weight.

☞ A *fire* occurred at Natchez, (Miss.) on the 2d ultimo, which destroyed parts of the Mansion House and City Hotel, and other property, amounting in all to about $52,000, of which only $10,000 was insured.

☞ *Very important to Southern Towns.*—Mr. Bechtler, a very ingenious and useful Mechanic of Rutherfordton, N. C. informs us that he is in possession of an engine for extinguishing fire, which is equally *as efficient* as those now in use, the cost of which is only $20. That it can be worked by one person, and is so durable that it will need but little repairing in a long time. He says that for washing windows, pavements, and for irrigating gardens during a drought, it would be worth the money. He says it will throw water over any house with great force, and that the readiness with which it can be brought into play, while the fire is yet small, makes it peculiarly a desideratum in the Southern Towns. He adds that he has had the engine tested in Rutherfordton, and could send certificates, but prefers sending one to certify for itself. He does not state the fact, but we conjecture he is the inventor. Mr. Bechtler's very respectable standing for integrity and mechanical skill, makes his communication highly interesting.—*Carolina Watchman.*

☞ *Virginia.*—[illegible] Democratic Republican Convention [illegible] in Richmond, on Monday last, unanimously nominated Martin Van Buren for President, [illegible] Smith, of Alabama; for Vice President. In thus giving the go-by to Col. Richard M. Johnson, this convention has done something for the moral character of the country. If they had only dropped Van Buren, the measure of their deserts would have been full.—*Balt. Chron.*

Colonel Johnson and his friends must feel particularly flattered at this movement! Repudiated! Repudiated for moral misdemeanors! Repudiated after having received the sanction of the *Universal Democratic party of Baltimore!* Repudiated when endorsed, nay, when actually *selected* by the vote of Rucker himself! 'Tis flat burglary! Then what becomes of "regular nominations," by the *Great Democratic Republican Party!* The principle, the *glorious* principle, that they are binding on all genuine Republicans is outraged and sacrificed!—*Rich. Whig.*

☞ *Opposition against the great Steam* [illegible]—It would seem that the Steam-doctors at Baltimore had administered rather too [illegible]scription for the stomachs of the party [illegible]ginia. We thought the nomination of the Baltimore Convention was the *republican nomination*, and we recollect being told, by high authority, that to call it in question, was to impeach the capacity of the people for self government. It turns out, however, to be only *half republican*, according to the political doctors of the party in Virginia.—Ritchie and his coadjutors know that Johnson cannot get the vote of Virginia, and they hope to cajole her with this nominat on. They know very well, there is not the remotest chance to elect Judge Smith, and the people know it, and will despise this trick to impose on them. *What will the party in this State do?* Perhaps they have stronger stomachs than their friends in the Old Dominion. Time will show.—*Rel. Star.*

☞ *Proceedings in Pennsylvania.*—The Legislature of that State is acting a most wicked and ridiculous farce. Assuming to themselves inquisitorial powers, they have, as we conceive, without any authority, dragged a number of citizens before them to enquire into the secrets of Masonry. These gentlemen have very properly refused to acknowledge their authority. We hold in utter scorn this miserable proceeding. We care not what political party they belong to; their late acts merit and should receive, from honest men of all parties, the severest rebuke. Political anti-masonry is, in our opinion, as great a humbug as Tom Benton's twaddle about a gold currency. It is seized upon by designing knaves for political effect—to mislead the ignorant and credulous part of the community.—*Rel. Star.*

☞ The last Richmond Whig unfolds a system of domestic *espionage* of an extraordinary character. It publishes a correspondence between the Merchants of Richmond and Joseph Mayo, Esq., an eminent Counseller of that city, occasioned by a circular letter addressed to the latter gentleman by the firm of Griffin, Cleaveland, & Campbell, (Counsellors at Law,) of New York City. The object of the communication of Griffin, Cleaveland, & Campbell, is no other than to establish a regular system of *espionage* upon the Merchants in all parts of the Union who trade with New York. A Spy, under the name of a *Correspondent*, is to furnish semi-annually, and oftener if circumstances require, a written statement of the *history, habits, wealth, family, standing, connection, business*, &c., of all the merchants in his district, to be laid before this secret board in New York, for the *confidential* inspection of those merchants who are subscribers. No terms of reprobation can be too severe for the baseness of such a system of mercantile police—it finds its counterpart only in the developements of Vidocq. This scheme was brought to light by Mr. Mayo, who, in his indignant rejection of the proffered insult to become a Correspondent, says "the concealment of such a subject would be as treacherous as the execution of the design."—*W. Carolina.*

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

Mr. Editor: Wonder who paid Mr. Hoke's expenses to and from the Baltimore Convention? Wonder if Mr. Conner's name did not appear at the head of the subscription list for that purpose, which list amounted to $46? Wonder what service Mr. Conner ever rendered to this district, even to the amount of $10 which he subscribed to hire Mr. Hoke to go to Baltimore for the purpose of making a president for the people whom he probably considers *too ignorant* to make one for themselves? Wonder if I would offer for Congress if the people, the *dear, dear*, people, would give me eight dollars per day to enable me to give wages to mercenary office seekers to make presidents who will always reward *the faithful*, regardless of talents or honesty?

ANTI-COLLAR.

[*Will some of our Van Buren friends* enlighten the people upon the subject of the above queries?—*Ed.*]

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

Mr. Editor: When one great man receives a manifestation of friendship from another great man, (and especially after the two said great men have occupied antagonist positions for popular favor,) I hold it to be the duty of the great man who is the recipient of kindness, to publish the fact to the world, as well to prove the benevolence and forgiving temper of the other great man, as to show the perfect feeling of reciprocity (as diplomatists say,) which exists between the two said great men. If you agree with one of the said great men in this proposition, Mr. Editor, I hope you will allow me sufficient space in your paper to fulfil the specified duty to the other great man. And I confess I do it the more readily because I had feared that the feeling above mentioned had been impaired on the part of the other great man by the said antagonist position on my part. This, then, is to certify to all whom it may concern, that I have lately received, under the *frank* of the Hon. Member from this District, a pamphlet copy of the President's Message, addressed to myself and friends, for which we are very thankful, "as in duty bound, &c." (as petitioners say.) This is to whom it may concern; and now I will merely say to the said Hon. great man, that, as soon as myself and friends have read the said Message, I will lose no time in "frankly stating to him *all* the circumstances" which may occur between me and my friends in relation to the topics discussed in it.

Yours, BOB *short.*

Indian War in Florida—Latest Intelligence.

"CHARLESTON, Jan. 26th, 1836.

By the arrival of the Steamer John Stoney, from St. A[illegible] this evening, Col. O. S. Rees, who [illegible]ber, gave us the following account:

Spring Garden, the name of his place, was the frontier settlement south on the St. John's. From thence to the Picolata, about 125 miles, is burnt and every thing destroyed, all old and young negroes murdered, and the others carried off by the Indians. Between Picolata and St. Augustine, a distance of 18 miles, there is no communication from the fear of Indians. From St. Augustine, with the exception of Dupont, Gen. Hernandes and Bulo, every plantation south as far as Musquito Bar, or New Smyrna, has been burnt. The St. Augustine Guards and Musquito Company, were detailed to take possession of Mrs. Anderson's place, where some quantity of provisions were left by the Indians to be taken advantage of hereafter. Upon the arrival of the force, about 35 in number, the Indians were encamped in the swamp adjoining, having previously ascertained that this force would arrive on that day. They commenced the assault by sending out two of their out scouts; two of the white company being on guard fired upon them, killed one, the other (desperately wounded) made his escape. Capt. Douglas Dermitt, in scalping the one killed, was wounded. In the meantime a party of Indians, supposed to be about 120, came rushing from the Hammock, and forced the party to retreat to the remains of Mrs. Anderson's House: they defended themselves until they could make their boats, from which the Indians endeavored to cut them off. In this fight, the whites had 16 wounded, Capt. D. being previously wounded, making 17. The number of Indians killed is unknown. In the retreat, the son of the Editor of the Florida Herald (Mr. Gold,) was left behind, and has not been heard of since. Col. O. S. Rees' loss is a fine Sugar Mill, 162 negroes, and total destruction of all that could not be carried away. The number of Indians in arms is not known, but there is no doubt that the Creeks are engaged in the hostilities.

Col. Rees gives bad tidings of Gen. Clinch's situation. He says the Gen'l. with 180 men, is completely surrounded, and has been forced, ere this, to surrender or fight his way through to St. Augustine, which is itself so destitute of men to defend it, that great fear is apprehended for its safety.

Branch Bank.—We understand that the Stockholders of the Bank of the State, have decided on establishing a Branch in this town, which will go into operation next month. The following appointments have been made: Alexander Anderson, R. W. Brown, Samuel Potter, Edward P. Hall, and Henry R. Savage, Esqrs., *Directors;* A. Anderson, Esq., *President;* Major J. A. Lillington, *Cashier.* With these appointments the community will, no doubt, be satisfied; and feel that a pledge is given in the character of the individuals, of justice and fidelity.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

A just appreciation of its strength, by a party, is even more essential to victory than it is in personal contests. A party which sees, or imagines, in its opponents, an overshadowing power, against which its efforts will in all likelihood be vain, will inevitably be deficient in that zeal and energy, for the want of which majorities are sometimes overthrown by inferior numbers, better disciplined, and in the habit of overrating their strength. We have never, at any time, known a stronger or more general delusion than at present exists, in the public mind, in reference to the approaching Presidential election; and it is consequently important that those erroneous assumptions upon which the delusion is founded, should be exposed, and the Anti-Van Buren party thereby inspired with that proper confidence in their strength, which is alone necessary, if they will act with concert in the several States, to secure the defeat of the President's favorite and nominee. To aid in placing this matter in a proper light, we beg leave to submit a calculation of the probable vote in the Electoral Colleges, in the event, which now seems probable, that there will be four candidates, viz: White, Harrison, Webster, and Van Buren:

For Judge White.		*For Gen. Harrison.*	
Virginia,	23	Pennsylvania,	30
North Carolina,	15	Maryland,	10
South Carolina,	11	Kentucky,	15
Georgia,	11	Indiana,	9
Alabama,	7	Ohio,	21
Mississippi,	4		—
Louisiana,	5		85
Tennessee,	15	*For Mr. Webster.*	
Missouri,	4	Massachusetts,	14
Illinois,	5	Connecticut,	8
	—	Rhode Island,	4
	100	Vermont,	7
For Mr. Van Buren.		New Jersey,	8
New York,	42	Delaware,	3
Maine,	10		—
New Hampshire,	7		44
	—		
	59		

It will be seen from the above calculation, (the *probabilities* of which, in favor of either candidate, we do not think are mistated,) that there will be no election by the people, and that the constitutional alternative, of a choice from the three highest candidates, by the House of Representatives, must follow.

Extract of a letter from Vandalia, (Ill.) dated December 4th, 1835.

"This State will vote for Hugh Lawson White for next President, by a large majority. As for Vice-President, a number of gentlemen are spoken of—John Tyler, P. P. Barbour and B. W. Leigh, all have numerous friends. Mr. Preston and Gov. Duncan, also, have a few friends. Georgia will vote for White and Barbour—Alabama will, I think, vote White and Tyler. I hope your State will vote for White. You need not be afraid of Illinois—she is on the side of the Consti[illegible]on."

MARRIED,

In this Town, on the 2d instant, by the Rev. Mr. Leavenworth, Mr. WILLIAM V. DUNN, formerly of Maine, to Miss ELIZABETH McQUAY.

[Thanks to the happy pair for the liberal manner in which we were thought of when the cake was being cut! May they live, as sweetly, a thousand years!—and may the fortunate Bridegroom never be *done* loving and cherishing the snug little *quay* at which he has moored his barque, safe from the rocks and shoals of the sea of Bachelorism.—*Editor.*]

DIED,

In this town, on the 3d inst., Mrs. FLORA E. SAUNIER, consort of *Mr.* Francis Saunier, in the 53d year of her age.

[The N. York papers are requested to copy this.

By Last Thursday's Mail.

☞ At a large public meeting of the Whig Citizens of Wake County, held at Raleigh on Saturday the 30th January,

Gen. EDWARD B. DUDLEY, of New Hanover, was unanimously nominated as the Candidate of the White Party for Governor of the State, at the next August election;

The nomination of Judge WHITE for the next Presidency, made by the Whigs at the close of the late session of the Legislature, was confirmed; and

The Hon. JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, was nominated as a fit person to be placed on the White Ticket for the Vice-Presidency.

[Further particulars next week.]

☞ No mail North of Raleigh this morning.

☞ The Southern papers by this morning's mail bring no later accounts from the scene of war in Florida, than those contained in a preceding column; but confirm the information there given of the skirmish at Mrs. Anderson's plantation.

From the Raleigh Register of February 2.

Supreme Court.—William F. Davidson, of Charlotte, has been admitted to Superior Court practice.

The important cases of Falls & Co. v. Birchett *et al.*—Carpenter's Heirs v. Birchett *et al.*—and Birchett & Co. v. Falls & Co.—involving the right to a valuable Gold Mine on King's Mountain—occupied the Court from Thursday, the 21st, till Saturday, the 30th inst. and was argued by *Badger* for Falls & Co. *Winston* and *Pearson* for Carpenter's Heirs, and *A. W. Thompson*, of S. Carolina, and *Devereux* and *Iredell*, for Birchett & Co.

Wanted

A SMALL Girl, for a nurse. Enquire of the Printer.

Miscellaneous Deferred Articles.

On the 29th, the President sent in Nominations of Roger Taney and of Philip P. Barbour: the former as Chief Justice of the United States, and the latter as Associate Judge of the Supreme Court. Verily, the patience and long suffering of friend Phil has at last obtained its reward. Behold, ye Presidential and Vice-Presidential mushrooms, who, in the foggy dews of a single night, start up, over the whole country. See how the smallest possible quantity of every merit, except suppleness, may be rewarded! Learn, especially, the profound lesson, how much better is a bird in the hand, than *stone* in the bush! and how much preferable is pudding to no praise!

As for Roger, the fact is equally refreshing, and equally encouraging to public virtue in this country. The basest—no, that is saying too much, where there is such a herd of bold competitors—*one* of the basest tools of a party, to which he came as the meanest of apostates; a man content, for advancement sake, to join the enemies of every thing that he had previously avowed as principle: whose open and notorious venality was such that he would make himself, in the face of the world, the ally and the instrument of those who incessantly reviled the name of the party, with which all the previous acts of his life had identified him: the creature, the tool, the very pimp of Executive passion or fraud: the mere minion of the President—his backstairs man; obscure, as to every thing but these shameful services; utterly unknown to the public, till he emerged into dishonor: *this man* is lifted, by the mere personal favour of the President, into a station the most *permanently and solidly* eminent in the country; being, indeed, assisted thereto, by the very censure and public opprobrium which his political prostitution had drawn down upon him! What an example to Integrity, already faint with ineffectual struggles against the general corruptions of the times! To the multitudes, incapable of any right public service, and capable only of selling themselves, of what delicious hopes, on the single condition of flat servility, is this appointment a proclamation! Let Vice, let Folly, let Corruption, let Prostitution, let every mean ability, fittest to win a base success and to be a plague and a shame to the country, lift up its unblushing head, and esteem itself, henceforth, a Virtue. Let Patriotism, and Independence, and Honesty, and solid Abilities, and Respectability—things long since out of suit at Washington—now know themselves not merely unskilful, but ridiculous and bad.—*Columbia Telescope.*

Vicksburg, (Miss.) Dec. 3.

More executions of the Murrel Banditti. The notorious John, *alias* Jonathan Tipton, has at length paid the forfeit of his life to his villainy. He was one of the most audacious rascals of the Murrel gang, as a negro stealer and for the passing of counterfeit money. Sometime in March last, the Editor of this paper, with another individual, rescued from him on board a Steamboat, a negro man, whom he had stolen from a widow lady near Donaldsonville, Louisiana. Tipton made his escape. We are informed, by a gentleman from Rock, that he was [illegible] few days since, by [illegible] brother [illegible] of the Murrel [illegible] of the same gang, [illegible] met their fate in Wilkinson [illegible] State—one shot, and the other hung. We state the facts without comment, the prediction made in this paper, only two weeks since, in relation to these evil-doers, is already being verified.—*Reg.*

The New York Daily Advertiser says, "The Eighth of January passed off in this city, on Friday last, without the slightest notice even from those prints that were accustomed to reprocate the day. No feasts, balls, parades, orations, or salutes, marked the occasion. A year or two ago, the Eighth of January was considered by some more sacred than the Fourth of July. The praises of the Chief were echoed from Maine to the far West. What a change, merely because the old Roman is near the close of his *political* career. The patriots now "worship the Rising Sun," and no longer "bow to him whose race is run."

South Carolina Coal.—A letter from Col. Blanding, dated Columbia, November 16th, says:—

"We have had, within the last week, presented us at this place, specimens of Coal, which we are assured can be procured 22 miles above us, on Little River.—Professor Eliot goes up to-morrow, to examine the place, where it is found. The geological position is the same as the Coal Mines near Richmond, Virginia: and it is therefore probable there may be no mistake in the matter. We shall soon know. Our Rail Road, should it pass up the valley of Broad River, will run along side if not through the spot.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Georgia Steam Ship Company.—The Directors of the Georgia Steam Boat Company have declared the very large Dividend of *Twenty Dollars* per share, on the profits of the company for the last *eight* months. This, certainly, is a very pleasing announcement to the Stockholders of the company, and one which shows that the stock is worth as much, if not more, than that of any other chartered institution in the State.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

Indian Treaty.—We understand, (and from the source from which we derived the information we have no doubt of its correctness,) that a treaty has been made with the Indians in the Western part of this State, extinguishing their title to the lands upon which they reside. We are not sufficiently informed to speak with particularity of its provisions.—*Raleigh Star.*

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.—We state with pleasure, that the subscription for Stock in this Road has been very considerably increased since our last. The greatest animation prevails on the subject, and there seems but one mind as to the certainty of the construction of the Road, and the benefits which it will confer. Forming a link in the grand chain of Rail Roads extending from North to South, through all the Atlantic Cities, it must command the confidence of capitalists, both at home and abroad.—*Raleigh Register.*

Another project.—A correspondence of the Norfolk Beacon, writing from Chowan N. C., Dec. 26th, states that "a project is on foot for constructing "a *Rail Road from Norfolk to Charleston S. C.*" He sketches the route, and states that the only stream of consequence to impede the progress of this road, would be the Santee river, which from its great depth, would have to be crossed by steam boats.

North Carolina Wine.—We have been favoured with a few bottles of wine from the Scuppernong Grape. It is white, and of the flavour of sweet Malaga—much sweeter and stronger than Muscat. We see no reason why, in the sandy soil of that State, the grape cannot be cultivated extensively, and persons would find their account in taking up the matter seriously, when foreign wines may soon be at a higher price.—*N. Y. E. Star.*

Serious Rail Road Accident.—We are informed that on Thursday last, thro' the carelessness of some one who had charge of one of the turn-outs on the Rail Road, in the vicinity of Blackville, the Cars were thrown off the road, by which accident one white person was instantly killed, and another so badly injured that it was thought he could not recover. The names of these persons, or which of them died instantly, we have not been able to ascertain—one is said to have been the Conductor, and the other his brother.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

Illinois.—By private letters, we learn that on the 27th ult., W. L. D. Ewing was chosen a Senator in Congress from this State, vice Kane, deceased. Mr. Ewing has been an efficient friend of Mr. Clay, and an opponent to Gen. Jackson.

A new Census of the State of Illinois has recently been taken. The aggregate population is found to be about 275,000, or a gain of 117,425, nearly 75 per cent in five years! This flourishing State has actually grown up within thirty-five years the population in 1800 being [illegible]

Cotton Manufactures [illegible] in cotton factory [illegible] highly beneficial [illegible] profitable to the [illegible] *Spectator.*

Look out There!

[illegible] the Firm of [illegible] Williams is dissolved [illegible] Book Accounts [illegible] either by Cash or Note.

H. B. WILLIAMS,
Surviving Partner of S. & W.

Jan'y. 26, 1836.

For Sale.

THE House and Lot in the town of Charlotte, where I formerly taught School, on Main-street, between Miles Hill's Dwelling and Workshop. For particulars apply to Mr. Harty. JOHN MAGINNIS.

Jan'y. 25, 1836. 80

A Tannery and Negro Man FOR SALE.

I NOW offer my Tan Yard, near Concord, for sale. I will give a great bargain as I have now discontinued the business. Every thing about the yard is in good order and immediate possession given.

—ALSO—

A Negro Man who has been brought up to the Tanning Business, a first rate workman, young and likely. I will sell them together or separately. Those wishing to buy would do well to call soon.

P. BARRINGER.

Concord, 21st Jan. 1836. 3m

Omnibus Concern

GOING AHEAD!

THE Travelling Public, and all others who may desire Private Conveyance from Charlotte to any other place, are informed that the undersigned have added to their Omnibus establishment a splendid BAROUCHE and SULKEY and ADDITIONAL HORSES, either for Harness or the *Saddle*—so that all who may desire accommodation in their line may be assured of receiving prompt attention for the time to come. B. P. BOYD & Co.

Dec. 23, 1835.

Military EXECUTIONS for Sale at this OFFICE.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,
Warranted the Growth of 1835.

WILLIAM HUNTER has just opened his Spring Assortment of *Seeds*, comprising such as suits the wants of the citizens of this and the surrounding counties. Persons wishing to be supplied had better call and select before the assortment be broke, as he does not intend to get a recruit again this Spring. The following list contains part of his assortment, viz:

CABBAGE SEED.
Late Dutch Cabbage
Drum Head do
Large English Savoy do
Late Sugar Loaf do
Early York do
Early Dutch do
Green glazed do superior as the catterpiller will not molest it.
Large London Cauliflower do
Early London do
Curled Scotch Kale, one of the best winter greens known—superior in delicacy and tenderness to the Spinach, and far superior to the Cabbage.

LETTUCE SEED.
Royal Cabbage Lettuce, superior to all others.
Florence Coss do
Cream Coss or Ice do
Early Head do

RADISH SEED.
Long Scarlet Radish
Salmon do
Scarlet Turnip do
Black Winter do

CARROT SEED.
Blood Red Carrot
Orange do
Scarlet do

BEET SEED.
Blood Beet
Early Turnip do
Mangel Wurtzell do

SPINACH SEED.
Round Spinach
Broad Leaf do

TURNIP SEED.
Flat Dutch Turnip
Ruta Baga do
Yellow Malta do
Large Norfolk Field do

CUCUMBER SEED.
Long Green Cucumber
Early do
Early Bunch do

PARSNIP SEED.
Hollow Crown'd or Sugar Cup Parsnip, (a new and choice kind)
Swelling Parsnip

PEAS.
Dwarf Marrowfat Peas
Early Extra Frame do
Blue Prussian do
Dwarf Blue Imperial do
Early Charlston do

BEANS.
Early China Bean (bush)
Broad Windsor do

VARIETIES.
London Flag Leek—(a good and healthy vegetable for table use)
Curled Parsley Seed
Long White Okra (for soup)
Cayenne Pepper
Red & White Onion seed
Top Onion Seed
Solid Cellery
Sage—Balsam of Pear
Vegetable Oyster
Purple Egg Plant
Double Pepper Grass
White Mustard Seed
Many head'd Sun Flower
Hollyhock Seed.

For all of which he will have the CASH.

Charlotte, January 25, 1836. 71tf

Law.

THE subscriber deems it necessary, under recent circumstances, to say that his attention, as heretofore, will be devoted exclusively to the duties of his profession. He will attend the Superior Courts in the Counties of Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Iredell, Anson, Cabarrus, and Montgomery, and the County Courts of Mecklenburg and Cabarrus. Except when absent in his attendance on the Courts of these counties, he will *now* always be found at his office or residence in Charlotte.

FRANKLIN L. SMITH.

January 16th, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber [illegible] Want to [illegible] public sale, [illegible] Corn, Hogs, Cattle [illegible] Two Ducats, One new Road Wagon, Farming Utensils and Household and Kitchen Furniture.

—Also—

Plantation will be [illegible] the above property will be sold without reserve, [illegible] not disposed of before that day, [illegible] commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. [illegible] credit will be given by [illegible]

CYRUS A. ALLEN.

[illegible]

NOTICE.

WILL [illegible] on the [illegible] next, [illegible] or a long credit, [illegible] STALLIONS, viz: WHIRLWIND. They are [illegible] description is deemed unnecessary, [illegible] who are willing to own such animals are invited to call [illegible] as a great bargain will be given.

WM. S. NISBMENT.

Jan'y. 26, 1836. 4tp

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1835.

Robert B. Houston vs. John Sales. } Attachment.

Levied in the hands of Willian McKinney, and him summoned as garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of court, that the defendant John Sales, is not an inhabitant of this State, *Ordered, therefore,* that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the said defendant appears and pleads or replevies, at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 3d Monday in February next, judgment will be entered against him by default.

Witness, B. Oates, clerk of said court, at office, the 4th Monday of November, A. D. 1835. B. OATES, c. c. c.

Pries adv. 4tp

NOTICE.

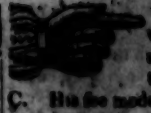
ALL persons indebted, either by Note or Book Account, to the late firm of Morrison & McKee, are requested to make payment. The notes and accounts can be found at the Store of John M. Morrison.

SAM'L. McKEE.
W. MORRISON.

January 14, 1835. 4tf

N. B. Persons indebted by account are particularly requested to settle them either by cash or note. Cash would be preferred.

S. McKEE,
W. MORRISON.



H. B. Williams will attend to the Renewal and Discount of Notes in the Bank at Charlotte, N. C. His fee moderate. All letters must be post paid.

January 12, 1833.

Changes!

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the Firm of *Smith & Williams*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

H. B. WILLIAMS,
Surviving Partner of S. & W.

Charlotte, Jan. 1st, 1836.

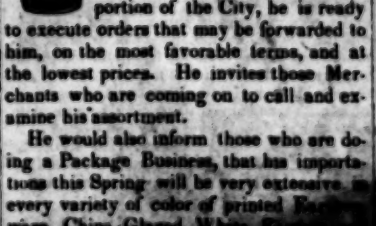
The New Firm!

THE business will be carried on, in future, under the Firm of *Smith, Williams & Boyd*, who are anxious to sell, and will do so, at as low prices, and upon as accommodating terms as any other concern in Town. Although a change has been made in the *Firm*, no change will be made in the manner of doing business—consequently former *customers* are respectfully invited to call whenever they wish **bargains.**—Call and see us.

F. L. SMITH,
H. B. WILLIAMS,
J. D. BOYD,

***China, Glass, & Earthenware* STORE,**

101 *BROAD STREET,* (1 *door from* PEARL.) NEW YORK.



THE subscriber, Importer and Wholesale Dealer, 101 Broad-street, (1 door from Pearl,) New York, has on hand a good assortment of the above articles. Having escaped the late conflagration that has visited a portion of the City, he is ready to execute orders that may be forwarded to him, on the most favorable terms, and at the lowest prices. He invites those Merchants who are coming on to call and examine his assortment.

He would also inform those who are doing a Package Business, that his importations this Spring will be very extensive in every variety of color of printed Ea[illegible] ware, China Glazed, Whi[illegible] White, Lustre, and Gol[illegible]

HEN[illegible]

New York, Ja[illegible]

N. B. [illegible]

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received from the North, a handsome assortment of Fashionable Articles, which he offers to the public at reduced prices for cash. Among which are Gold and Silver Lever Watches, and Fine Watch Keys and Seals WATCHES. Gold Guard CHAINS, Gold Pens, Fob Seals, Ladies Fine Gold NECKLACE, Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacle Frames, with glasses, (white, green, blue, and smoke,) to suit all ages and sights.

GOLD KEYS, for Gentlemen and Ladies.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE, HE HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES FROM THE NORTH, VIZ:

Britania-ware in full sets, Fine Plated Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Plated Castors, Rogers' Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors and Scissors, best Cloth Brushes, Hair do., Table and Tooth do., a variety of PERFUMERY of the best quality, Walking Sticks and Riding Switches, Fine Pistols, (English and French,) Snuff Boxes, Percussion Caps, Pocket Books, Emerson's Fine Razor Straps, Boxes and Brushes, &c.

The above articles, added to his former stock of Watches and Jewelry, will embrace a variety, which will be sold low for Cash, or on short credit to punctual dealers.

THOMAS TROTTER.

Charlotte, November, 1835. 70tf

N. B. Those who have long Standing Accounts will remember that most men need money to carry on business.

***Mallard Creek Classical* SCHOOL.**

THE fifth session of this School will commence on Monday, the 4th of January. The subscriber hopes, by the experience he has obtained, and by untiring devotion to his business, to merit a share of public patronage.

All persons wishing information in regard to the school, are referred to the patrons of the subscriber. S. W. ERWIN.

Dec. 28, 1835. 74tf

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE Patent Vegetable Medicine Stomachicum et Hepaticum, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy, and superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice.*

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient; thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo, confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chilliness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, languor, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

DR. PETERS' Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills,

Are the cheapest and most approved **Family Medicine** ever offered to the Public. They are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, any unpleasant sensation, [illegible] is too frequently the case [illegible] given to act upon the [illegible] cifically upon [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Prepared by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. F. B. C. P. S. at his Institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty-street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills, Price 50 CENTS.

These invaluable Medicines are sold in Charlotte by Smith & Williams; in Concord by P. B. Barringer, and in Salisbury by John Murphey, where numerous certificates of their efficacy can be seen.

JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS.

Jan. 1, 1836. 1-y

Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg county, on the 12th instant, a negro boy named *ARCHER*, about five feet six inches high, dark complected, with a large scar on his forehead, and says he belongs to Richard Prior, a speculator, of Charlotte, Va. Clothes very ragged. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

J. McCONNAUGHEY, *Jailor.*

Oct. 12, 1835. 63-tf

An Apprentice

TO the Printing Business, will be taken at this office, if application be made early. A boy from the country preferred.